A THIRD
Collection of Pa[illegible]

Relating to the

Present Juncture of Affairs in *England*.

VIZ.

I. The Expedition of the Prince of *Orange* for *England*; giving an Account of the most Remarkable Passages thereof, from the Day of his setting Sail from *Holland*, to the first Day of this Instant *December*.

II. A further Account of the Prince's Army, in a Letter from *Exon*, *Novemb.* 24.

III. Three Letters. 1. A Letter from a Jesuit of *Liege*, to a Jesuit at *Friburg*, giving an Account of the happy Progress of Religion in *England*. 2. A Letter from Father *Petre* to Father *La Chaise*. 3. The Answer of Father *La Chaise* to Father *Petre*.

IV. Popish Treaties not to be rely'd on: In a Letter from a Gentleman at *York*, to his Friend in the Prince of *Orange*'s Camp. Addressed to all Members in the next Parliament.

Licensed and Entred according to Order.

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THE EXPEDITION Of His HIGHNESS the Prince of ORANGE For *ENGLAND.*

Giving an Account of the most remarkable Passages thereof, from the Day of his setting Sail from Holland, *to the first Day of this instant* December, 1688.

HIS Highness the Prince of *Orange* set Sail from *Holland* with 51 Men of War, 18 Fire-ships, and about 330 Tenders, being Ships hired of Merchants for the carriage of Horse and Foot, Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* The Fleet stood out at Sea to the *Norward*, which met with horrid Storms for two Days and two Nights together, in which bad Weather there were lost above 500 Horse, and a Vessel parted from the Fleet, wherein were 400 Foot, supposed to be lost, but now known to be arrived safe at the *Texel*, but grievously shatter'd and torn by the Storms; two of the Prince's principal Men of War were forced to new Rigg at *Helversluse*.

The Prince immediately, on his return back, inform'd the States of the condition of the Fleet, (which was not so damnified as was represented by the Vulgar and Ignorant) who there-

thereupon, to lull a great Man aſleep, the States, or ſome one employed by them, order'd, That the *Harlem* and *Amſterdam* Courantier ſhould make a diſmal Story of it, by repreſenting to the World, that the Prince returned with his Fleet miſerably ſhatter'd and torn, having loſt nine Men of War, and divers others of leſs Concern; 1000 Horſe ruin'd; a Calenture among the Sea-men; the loſs of Dr. *Burnet*, and the chief Miniſters under the Prince; the ill Opinion the States had of the Expedition: In ſhort, that a 100000 *l.* would not repair the Dammage ſuſtained; and, almoſt next to an impoſſibility, that the Prince ſhould be in a condition to purſue his Deſign till the Spring. And yet at the ſame time all hands were at work to repair the damaged Ships, which were inconſiderable; ſo that in eight days time they were all re-fitted. The Signal being given by the diſcharge of a Gun, all the Fleet immediately weigh'd Anchor and ſtood out at Sea, ſteering their Courſe *Norward* all that Night; next day, upon Tide of Ebb, they made a Stretch, and made a Watch above a League, and then ſtood *Weſtward*, and lay all Night in the ſame poſture, not making two Leagues of Watch.

In the middle of the Night, an Advice-Boat brought us an Account, that the Engliſh Fleet, conſiſting of 33 Sail, lay to the *Weſtward* of ours. Upon which the Prince fired a Gun, which cauſed a great Conſternation in the whole Fleet, we having a brisk *Eaſterly* Wind, concluded themſelves to be all ruin'd: But the ſmall Advice-Boats cruſing for a more certain Account of the Engliſh, brought us back word, That inſtead of the Engliſh Fleet, which the former Advice had alarm'd us with, it was Admiral *Herbert* with part of our Fleet, which had been ſeparated ſome hours from the Body of the Fleet: Upon whoſe arrival, great rejoicing was among us all, and a Signal of Joy was given for it by the Prince.

In the Morning, about Eight, the Prince gave a Signal, that the Admirals ſhould come aboard him: Immediately after the whole Fleet was got into the *North-foreland*, upon which the Prince gave the uſual Sign of Danger, (according to the printed Book) and ordered that the Fleet ſhould all come up in a Body, ſome fifteen or ſixteen deep, his Higneſs leading the Van, in the Ship *Brill*, (in Engliſh, *Spectacles*): His Flag was Engliſh Colours; the Motto impailed thereon, is, THE PRO-

TESTANT

TESTANT RELIGION, AND LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND; and underneath, instead of *Dieu & Mon Droit*, AND I WILL MAINTAIN IT.

The Council of War, from aboard the Prince, sent three small Frigats into the Mouth of the *Thames*, *viz.* the *Porpus*, *Postilion*, and *Mercury*; who on their return, brought us word, That the English Fleet lay in the *Buoy of the Nore*, consisting of 34 Sail, and three more which lay in the Downs. The Wind continuing at E. N. E.

The Prince immediately thereupon, gave another Signal of stretching the whole Fleet in a Line, from *Dover* to *Callis*, twenty five deep: So that our Fleet reached within a League of each place; the Flanks and Reer were guarded by our Men of War. This sight would have ravish'd the most curious Eyes of *Europe*. When our Fleet was in its greatest splendour, the Trumpets and Drums playing various Tunes to rejoyce our Hearts; this continued for above three hours.

Immediately after the Prince gave us a Sign to close, and we sailed that night as far as *Beachy*, and commanded us to follow the Signal by Lights he had hung out to us, *viz.* all the small Sail should come up to him by morning.

By the morning-day we espied the *Isle of Wight*, and then the Prince ordered the Fleet to be drawn into the same posture as before related: yet not stretching above half Channel over in this place. About five in the morning we made the Start, the Wind chopping about to the *Westward*; upon which we stood fair by *Dartmouth*, and so made for *Tor-bay*, where the Prince again ordered the whole Fleet into the same posture as at *Dover* and *Callis*.

Upon his arrival at *Tor-bay*, the People on Land, in great numbers, welcom'd his Highness with loud Acclamations of Joy.

Immediately after the Prince gave two Signals, that the Admirals should come aboard him, which they did; and then order'd, that the whole Fleet should come to an Anchor, and immediately Land; and further order'd, that the Admirals should stand out at Sea as a Guard, as well as the smaller Men of War to Attend and Guard their Landing; and also order'd six Men of War to run in to Guard *Tor-bay*.

The Prince then put out a Red Flag at the Miſen-yard-arm; and provided to land in ſixty Boats, laid ready for that purpoſe: Upon which the Prince ſignified, that General *Mackay* with his ſix Regiments of *Engliſh* and *Scots* ſhould firſt Land; and alſo, that the little *Porpus* with eighteen Guns ſhould run a-ground to ſecure their Landing: But there was no Oppoſition; for the People bid us *Heartily Welcome to* England; and gave us all manner of Proviſions for our Refreſhment.

The fifth of *November* (a Day never to be blotted out of the *Engliſh-man*'s Heart) the Prince cauſed to be landed about 1000: The Country bringing in all manner of Proviſion both for Man and Horſe, and were paid their Price honeſtly for it.

The Prince the ſame Day commanded Captain *M*—— to ſearch the Lady *C*——'s Houſe, at *Tor-Abby*, for Arms and Horſes; and ſo all other Houſes which were *Roman Catholicks*. The Lady entertained them civilly, ſaid her Husband was gone to *Plymouth*: They brought from thence ſome Horſes, and a few Arms, but gave no further Diſturbance to the Lady or her Houſe, Nor ſhall it be forgotten, what was faithfully acted at this Lady's Houſe, immediately on our arrival at *Torbay*: There was a Prieſt, and ſome others with him were upon a Watch-Tower to diſcover what our Fleet was, whether *French* or *Dutch*: At laſt they diſcovered the White Flags on ſome of our Men of War; the ignorant Prieſt concluded abſolutely we were the *French* Fleet, which with great impatience they had ſo long expected; and having laid up great Proviſions for their Entertainment, the Prieſt ordered all to the Chappel to ſing *Te Deum* for the arrival of their ſuppoſed Forces; but being ſoon deceived, on our Landing, we found the benefit of their Proviſions; and inſtead of *Voſtre Serviture Monſieur*, they were entertained with *Teen Mijnheere, Can you Dutch ſpraken?* Upon which they all ran away from the Houſe, but the Lady and a few old Servants.

Preſently after the Prince of *Orange*'s Landing, he ſent a *Quince* to the Earl of *Bath*, which was ſuppoſed to intimate his coming in to him.

The whole Army, to the beſt of my knowledg, conſiſted of about 30000 Horſe and Foot, Volunteers, *&c.* The News of the

Prince's

Prince's landing was brought to the City of *Exeter* by ſeveral Expreſſes to the Earl of *Bath*: they landed all their Horſe firſt of all, and after that the Foot, all the Army being aſhore by *Tueſday* Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, all their Baggage, Proviſions, and Ammunition being ſent about for *Topſham*, where they were brought up by Water to this City, there was abundance landed with the Prince at *Torbay* for preſent Service in caſe they ſhould need it. The *Wedneſday*, being the 7th currant, one Captain *Hicks* came to Town (who is the Son of that worthy Divine Mr. *John Hicks* the N. C. deceaſed) and as ſoon as he came, the Mobile in very great numbers flocked to him to liſt themſelves in the Service of the Prince of *Orange*, which the Mayor hearing of, ſent for him and queſtioned with him, whether he had a Commiſſion for what he did? but he would produce none, nor give any account of the Prince's Deſign, upon which he was committed to Priſon: but the Concourſe of People was ſo great about the *Guild-Hall*, that they would not ſuffer him to be carried away, ſo he remained there till next day in the Cuſtody of two Conſtables, and was very nobly provided for by the Mayor; *Thurſday* the Lord *Mordant* with three or four Troops of Horſe came to Town, and Dr. *Burnet* with him, and when they came to the Gate of this City it was ſhut againſt them, upon which the Lord *Mordant* commanded the Porter to open the Gate on pain of Death, which was preſently ſet open, and being open, required him on the ſame Penalty not to ſhut it again: as ſoon as they were entred, the Lord *M.* went to the Hall, and ſet Captain *Hicks* at liberty, and inquired of his Uſage, who gave the Lord *M.* a very large Character of the Mayor's Civility & Reſpect to him, upon which there was a Guinea given thoſe that waited on him; that Afternoon the Lord *M.* and Dr. *Burnet* waited on the Mayor to know if he would meet the Prince at the Gate, and govern the City under him? which he excuſed, and told them he was under the Obligation of an Oath to his Majeſty, and therefore deſired the Prince would lay no Commands on him that ſhould be prejudicial to his Conſcience, and after ſome debate of the Matter they departed, all the *Thurſday* they kept coming to Town; the *Friday* the Prince came with his Guards, and were marching into, and ſome through the City to places adjacent about three hours without ceaſing, and more.

or

or leſs they came in ſtill until Night; Men better hors'd I never ſaw in all my Life.

The Prince's Entry was in this manner:

1. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Macklesfield* with 200 Horſe, the moſt part of which were *Engliſh* Gentlemen richly mounted on *Flanders* Steeds, (managed and uſed to War) in Head-Pieces, Back and Breaſt, bright Armour.

2. 200 Blacks, brought from the Plantations of the *Netherlands* in *America*, having on Imbroider'd Caps lin'd with white Fur, and Plumes of White Feathers, to attend the Horſe.

3. 200 *Finlanders* or *Laplanders*, in Bears Skins, taken from the Wild Beaſts they had ſlain, the common Habit of that cold Climate, with black Armour, and broad flaming Swords.

4. 50 Gentlemen, and as many Pages to attend and ſupport the Prince's Banner, bearing this Inſcrption, GOD and the PROTESTANT RELIGION.

5. 50 Led-Horſes, all manag'd and brought up to the Wars, with two Grooms to each Horſe, and two Coaches of State.

6. After theſe Rid the Prince on a Milk-white Palfrey, armed Cap-a-Pee, a Plum of White Feathers on his Head, all in bright Armour, and forty two Foot-men running by him.

7. After his Highneſs followed likewiſe on Horſeback 200 Gentlemen and Pages.

8. 300 *Switzers* with Fuzees.

9. 500 Volunteers, each two led-Horſes.

10. His Captain and Guards 600 armed Cap-a-Pee. The reſt of the Army brought up the Reer.

Saturday moſt part of the day, and Sabbath-day, and Monday, and Tueſday the main Body of the Army came, and moſt of them, only ſome few Regiments of Foot, marched to *Tiverton*, *Collumpton*, *Honiton*, &c. and to the Neighbouring Pariſhes, and the Foot to *Cliſt-heath*, where they incamped and pitch'd their Tents. The Biſhop fled, and is come for *London*, and we hear is made Arch-biſhop of *York*; the Dean likewiſe withdrew, whoſe Houſe the Prince took for his Lodgings. The Lord's-day Dr. *Burnet* preach'd at the Cathedral on the laſt Verſe of 107*th* Pſalm, wherein he obſerved the wonderful Providence of God towards them in the whole Conduct of Affairs in this Undertaking, and how they intended to have landed the 4*th* of *November* if it had been poſſible, it being the

the Prince's Birth-day, and the Day of his Marriage to the Princeſs, but they could not poſſibly make the Land, and ſo could not get the Shoar till the 5th, that *England's* Deliverance might be begun on the ſame Day that it was formerly deſigned for Ruin and Deſtruction. On Monday all the Canons that were in Town were ſummoned to appear in the Quire, and likewiſe the Singing-Men, when after they had ſung *Te Deum*, Dr. *Burnet* read the Prince's Declaration, and after the Declaration, a ſhort Prayer for the Succeſs of the Prince, and ſo departed. There was not one of the Canons appeared; and when the Declaration was reading the Singing-Men went away, they being commanded in the Service to forbear praying for the Prince of *Wales*. Monday Captain *Burrington*, who lives by *Crediton*, came to the Prince and offered him his Service, who was very kindly received by Him; after that every day the Gentry from all parts of *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, &c. flocked to him in great numbers, it would take up too much time to name them, few abſenting themſelves, and thoſe that did, there is great notice taken of them; they have entered into an Aſſociation to ſtand and fall with the Prince; ſeveral Lords came to him while here, as the Lord *Colcheſter*, the Lord *Abbington*, the Lord *Cornbury*, the Lord *Shrewsbury*, &c. It is incredible to tell you what they have brought with them, except you ſaw it, there being 200 of their Ships come into the River of *Topſham*. *Plymouth* Fort is ſurrendered to the Prince by the Lord of *Bath*, and the Lord *Huntington*, and the Popiſh Officers that were therein with Father *Turner* are ſeized and ſecured, and the Popiſh Souldiers diſcharged; and coming hither and owning themſelves ſuch, are committed by Mr. *Seamour*, who is made our Governour, and one Major *Gibſon* Deputy-Governour. Here are ſeveral thouſands of Souldiers that have liſted themſelves, and many thouſands more would have done the ſame, but the Marſchal *de Schomberg* told the Prince there was no need of them, ſo were diſmiſt again. They have a vaſt Treaſure with them, I am certainly informed of 50 Waggons loaded with Caſh. They have landed about 120 Field-Guns, ſeveral of which remain ſtill here, the other are gone with the Prince. The laſt News we had was, that the Prince was at the Earl of *Briſtol's*, which is by *Sherborn*, where we are informed that Prince *George*, the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*,

Churchill, and Colonel *Trelawny* met him, and that the Prince saluted them in the words of *David* to the Men of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, 1 *Chron.* 12. 17. *If ye be come peaceably unto me to help me, mine Heart shall be knit unto you; but if ye be come to betray me to mine Enemies, seeing there is no Wrong in my Hands, the God of our Fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.* And they replied in the words of *Amasai* in the 18th Verse, *Thine are we, David, and on thy side, thou Son of* Jesse: *Peace, Peace be unto thee, and Peace be unto thine Helpers, for thy God helpeth thee. Then* David *received them, and made them Captains of the Band.* The Prince at his going from hence, gave the Mayor this Character, That he was worthy to be trusted, for being faithful to his Trust.

A further Account of the Prince's Army, in a Letter sent from Exon, *dated* Nov. 24.

HAD I not insensibly over-slipt my Time the last Post, you had received this then: When I came here, I endeavoured to inform my self, after the best manner I could, as to the Number and Quality of the Prince's Army, and all generally concluded them to be about 30000, all pick'd Men, and many of them personally present at the Siege of *Buda*. This I am certain of, that they appeared to be Men resolute, well Disciplined, and Stout, and of an extraordinary Stature, and their Arms suitable, Musquets, Swords, and Pikes, being far larger than ever I yet saw; and notwithstanding the Streets were thronged, almost as thick as yours on a Lord-Mayor's Day, yet was it even a rarity to see one of them shorter than six Foot, and some of them were, I am confident, six foot and a quarter, if not six foot and an half in Height: So that were it lawful to trust in an Arm of Flesh, they might have some cause to presume; but the tenour of their words were otherwise, their civil deportment, and their honesty of paying for what they have, (and the strictness of their Discipline hinders them

them from being otherwiſe) winning not a little the Affections of the Country-men, who daily reſort hither, forty or fifty in a Gang, to be Liſted. My Lord *Mordent*'s Regiment was ſoon compleated, which with two others, was raiſed and maintained at the Charge of the Gentry in this County, of which *Edward Seymour* Eſq; is by the Prince made Governour. During his Highneſs ſtay here, which was till laſt *Wedneſday*, there appeared a Court moſt ſplendid, compoſed, not only of Foreign, but of many of the Engliſh Nobility and Gentry, which came hither to wait on his Highneſs ſince his Arrival, of both Ranks, upwards to the number of Sixty, all mighty Gallant in their Equipage, each ſtriving thereby to add to the Glory of their Deſign. The Gentry of theſe Parts firſt ſeemed ſlow in their Advances to ſerve the Prince; but as ſoon as the Ice was broke by Capt. *Burrington*, the majority ſoon followed his ſteps, and have entred into an Aſſociation. It is to admiration to conſider the vaſt Magazine of all Warlike Utenſils brought hither by the Prince's Army, their Baggage having for a Fortnight together been continually Landing, and yet not fully ended: Were it not for the badneſs of the Roads, as I was informed by a private Sentinel, they could draw into the Field an Artillery of above 200 Pieces: But the greateſt Curioſity I yet ſaw, was a Bridg of Boats, ſuch as I conceive the *Imperialiſts* uſe to paſs over the *Danube* and *Save* with, which was for the ſpeedy conveyance of their Carriages, laid over the River in two or three Hours, and afterwards as ſoon removed; not to mention a Smith's Shop or Forge, curiouſly contrived in a Waggon; or another Contrivance the Foot carry with them to keep off the Horſe, which in their manner may well yield the Service of a Pike.

There hath been lately driven into *Dartmouth*, and ſince taken, a *French* Veſſel loaden altogether with Images, and Knives of a very large proportion, in length nineteen Inches, and in breadth two Inches and an half; what they were deſigned for, God only knows.

THREE LETTERS.

I. *A Letter from a Jesuit of* Liege, *to a Jesuit at* Friburg, *giving an Account of the Happy Progress of Religion in* England.

IT cannot be said what great Affection and Kindness the K. hath for the Society, wishing much Health to this whole Colledg by *R. P.* the Provincial, and earnestly recommending himself to our Prayers. The Provincial, *Alexander Regnet*, being come back for *England*, the K. was graciously pleased to send for him, (several Earls and Dukes waiting his coming at the hour appointed) the Q. being present, the King discoursing familiarly with him, asked him, *How many young Students, he said, and how many Scholastick?* To which (when the Provincial had answered, That of the latter he had Twenty, of the former more than Fifty) he added, *That he had need of double or treble that number to perform what he in his Mind had designed for the Society*; and commanded that they should be very well exercised in the Gift of Preaching; *for such only* (saith he) *do we want in* England.

You have heard, I make no doubt, that the K. hath sent Letters to Father *Le Chaese*, the French King's Confessor, about *Wadden*-house, therein declaring, that he would take in good part from him, whatsoever he did or was done for the English Fathers of the Society. Father *Clare* Rector of the said House going about those Affairs at *London*, found an easy access to the King and as easily obtained his Desires. He was forbid to kneel and

and kiss the King's Hand (as the manner and custom is) by the K. himself, saying, *Once indeed your Reverence kissed my Hand; but had I then known you were a Priest, I should rather have kneeled and kissed your Reverences hand.*

After the Business was ended, in a familiar Discourse, the K. declared to this Father, *That he would either Convert* England, *or die a Martyr; and that he had rather die to morrow, that Conversion wrought, than reign fifty Years without that in Happiness and Prosperity.*

Lastly, He called himself *a Son of the Society*, the Welfare of which, he said, he as much rejoiced at as his own: And it can scarce be said how joyful he shewed himself when it was told him, That he was made partaker, by the most Reverend Father *N.* of all the Merits of the Society; of which number he would declare one of his Confessors: Some report *R. P.* the Provincial will be the person, but whom he designs is not yet known. Many do think an Archbishoprick will be bestowed on Father *Edmond Petre*, (chiefly beloved) very many a Cardinals Cap, to whom, (within this Month or two) that whole part of the K. Palace is granted, in which the K. when he was Duke of *York* used to reside; where you may see I know not how many Courtiers daily attending to speak with his Eminency, (for so they are said to call him) upon whose Counsel, and also that of several Catholick Peers, highly preferred in the Kingdom, the K. greatly relyes, which way he may promote the Faith without violence. Not long since some Catholick Peers did object to the K. that he made too much haste to establish the Faith, to whom He answered, *I growing old, must make great steps, otherwise, if I should die, I shall leave you worse than I found you.* Then they asking him, why therefore was he not more sollicitous for the Conversion of his Daughters, Heirs of the Kingdom? He answered, *God will take care for an Heir; leave my Daughters for me to Convert; do you by your example reduce those that are under you, and others to the Faith.* In most Provinces he hath preferred Catholicks; and in a short time we shall have the same Justices of the Peace (as they are called) in them all. At *Oxford* we hope Matters go very well; one of our Divines is always Resident therein; a publick Catholick Chappel of the Vice-Chancellor's, who hath drawn some Students to the Faith. The Bishop of *Oxford* seems very much to favour the Catholick

Cauſe? He propoſed in Council, Whether it was not expedient, that at leaſt one Colledg in *Oxford* ſhould be allowed Catholicks, that they might not be forced to be at ſo much Charges, by going beyond Seas to Study? What Anſwer was given, is not yet known. The ſame Biſhop inviting two of our Noblemen, with others of the Nobility, to a Banquet, drank the King's Health to an Heretical Baron there, wiſhing a happy Succeſs to all his Affairs; and he added, That the Faith of Proteſtants in *England*, ſeemed to him to be little better than that of *Buda* was before it was taken; and that they were for the moſt part mere Atheiſts who defended it. Many do embrace the Faith, and four of the chiefeſt Earls have lately poſſeſſed it publickly.

The Reverend Father, *Alexander Regnes*, Nephew to our Provincial, to whom is committed the Care of the Chappel of the Ambaſſador of the moſt Serene Elector Palatine, is whole days buſied in reſolving and ſhewing the Doubts or Queſtions of Hereticks, concerning their Faith, of which number you may ſee two or three continually walking before the Dores of the Chappel, diſputing about Matters of Faith amongſt themſelves.

Prince *George*, we can have nothing certain what Faith he intends to make profeſſion of.

We have a good while begun to get footing in *England*. We teach Humanity at *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, and *York*. At *Warwick* we have a publick Chappel, ſecured from all Injuries by the King's Souldiers. We have alſo bought ſome Houſes of the City of *Wigorn* in the Province of *Lancaſter*. The Catholick Cauſe very much increaſeth. In ſome Catholick Churches, upon Holy Days above 1500 are always numbred preſent at the Sermon. At *London*, likewiſe, things ſucceed no worſe. Every Holy Day, at preaching, People ſo frequent, that many of the Chappels cannot contain them. Two of ours, *Darmes* and *Berfall* do conſtantly ſay Maſs before the King and Queen, Father *Edmund Newil* before the Queen Dowager, Father *Alexander Regnes* in the Chappel of the Ambaſſador aforeſaid, others in other places. Many Houſes are bought for the Colledg in the *Savoy* (as they call it) nigh *Somerſet-houſe*, London, the Palace of the Queen Dowager, to the value of about eighteen thouſand *Florins*, in making of which, after the Form of a

Colledg,

Colledg, they labour very hard that the Schools may be opened before *Easter*.

In *Ireland* shortly there will be a Catholick Parliament, seeing no other can satisfy the King's Will to Establish the Catholick Cause there. In the Month of *February*, for certain, the King hath designed to call a Parliament at *London*: 1. That by a Universal Decree, the Catholick Peers may be admitted into the Upper House. 2. That the Oath or Test may be annulled. 3. Which is the best or top of all, That all Penal Laws made against Catholicks, may be Abrogated; which that he may more surely obtain, he desires every one to take notice, that he hath certainly determined to dismiss any from all profitable Imployments under him, who do not strenuously endeavour the obtaining those things; also that he will Dissolve the Parliament: with which Decree some Hereticks being affrighted, came to a certain Peer to consult him what was best to be done: to whom he said, the Kings pleasure is sufficiently made known to us; what he hath once said, he will most certainly do: if you love your selves, you must submit your selves to the Kings Will. There are great preparations for War at *London*, and a Squadron of many Ships of War are to be fitted out against a time appointed; what they are designed for is not certain. The *Hollanders* greatly fear they are against them, and therefore begin to prepare themselves. Time will discover more.

Liege, 2. *Feb.* 1688.

H. S.

II. *A Letter from the Reverend Father* Petre, *Jesuit, Almoner to the King of* England, *written to the Reverend Father* la Cheese, *Confessor to the most Christian* King, *touching the present Affairs of* England.

Translated from the *French*.

Most Reverend Father,

IF I have fail'd, for the last few days, to observe your Order, it was not from want of Affection, but Health, that occasion'd the neglect; and for which I shall endeavour to make amends by the length of this.

I shall begin where my former left off, and shall tell you, That since the appearing of a Letter in this Town, written by the Prince's Minister of *Holland*, which declares the Intentions of the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, relating to the Repealing the *Test*, or to speak more properly, their Aversion to it: This Letter has produc'd very ill Effects among the Hereticks; whom, at the return of some of our Fathers from those Parts, we had perswaded, that the Prince would comply with every thing relating to the *Test* that the King should propose to the next Parliament, in case he should call one; to which I do not find his Majesty much inclin'd. But the coming of this Letter (of which I have inclos'd a Copy) has serv'd for nothing but to incourage the Obstinate in their aversion to that Matter. The Queen, as well as my self, were of Opinion, against the sending of any such Letter to the *Hague* upon that Subject, but rather that some Person able to discourse and perswade, should have been sent thither: for all such Letters, when they are not grateful, produce bad Effects. That which is spoken Face to Face, is not so easily divulg'd, nor any thing discover'd

ver'd to the People, but what we have a mind the Vulgar should know: And, I believe, your Reverence will concur with me in this Opinion. This Letter has extreamly provok'd the King, who is of a temper not to bear a refusal, and who has not been us'd to have his Will contradicted: And, I verily believe, this very affront has hasten'd his Resolution of re-calling the *English* Regiments in *Holland*. I shew'd his Majesty that part of your Letter, that relates to the Opinion of his *Most Christian Majesty*, upon this Subject, which his Majesty well approves of. We are interested to know the Success of this Affair, and what Answer the States will give. The King changes as many Heretick Officers as he can, to put Catholicks in their places; but the Misfortune is, that here we want Catholick Officers to supply them: And therefore, if you know any such of our Nation in *France*, you would do the King a pleasure to perswade them to come over, and they shall be certain of Employments, either in the old Troops, or the New that are speedily to be rais'd, for which, by this my Letter, I pass my Word.

Our Fathers are continually employ'd to convert the Officers; but their Obstinacy is so great, that for one that turns, there are five that had rather quit their Commands. And there are so many Male-contents, whose Party is already but too great, the King has need of all his Prudence and Temper to manage this great Affair, and bring it to that Perfection we hope to see it in ere long. All that I can assure you is, That here shall be no neglect in the Queen, who labours night and day with unexpressible Diligence for the propition of the Faith, and with the Zeal of a holy Princess. The Queen Dowager is not so earnest, and Fear makes her resolve to retire into *Portugal*, to pass the remainder of her days in Devotion: she has already ask'd the King leave, who has not only granted it, but also promised that she should have her Pension punctually paid, and that during her Life, her Servants that she leaves behind her, shall have the same Wages, as if they were in waiting. She stays but for a proper Season to imbark for *Lisbon*, and to live there free from all Stories.

As to the Queen's being with Child, that great Concern ges as well as we could wish, notwithstanding all the Satyrical Discourses of the Hereticks, who content themselves to vent

vent their Poyſon in Libels, which by night they diſperſe in the Street, or fix upon the Walls. There was one lately found upon a Pillar of a Church, that imported, That ſuch a day Thanks ſhould be given GOD for the Queen's being great with a Cuſhion. If one of theſe Paſquil-makers could be diſcover'd, he would but have an ill time on't, and ſhould be made to take his laſt Farewel at *Tyburn*.

You will agree with me (moſt Reverend Father) that we have done a great thing, by introducing Mrs. *Celier* to the Queen: this Woman is totally devoted to our Society, and zealous for the Catholick Religion. I will ſend you an account of the progreſs of this Affair, and will uſe the Cypher you ſent me, which I think very admirable. I can ſend you nothing certain of the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*; he is is a Prince with whom I cannot diſcourſe about Religion; *Luther* was never more earneſt than this Prince. It is for this reaſon that the King (who does not love to be denied) never yet preſs'd him in that matter, his Majeſty thinking it neceſſary that the Fathers ſhould firſt prepare things, before he undertake to ſpeak to him. But this Prince, as all of his Nation, has naturally an Averſion to our Society; and this Antipathy does much obſtruct the progreſs of our Affairs; and it would be unreaſonable to complain hereof to the King, at preſent to trouble him, tho he has an intire Confidence in us, and looks upon our Fathers, as the Apoſtles of this Land. As for *Ireland*, that Country is already all Catholick; yea, all the Militia are ſo. The Vice-Roy merits great Praiſe; we may give him this Honour, That he is a Son worthy our Society; and I hope will participate of the Merits of it. He informs me, he has juſt writ to your Reverence of theſe matters, how things go there. Some Catholick Regiments from thoſe parts will ſpeedily be ſent for over for the King's Guards; his Majeſty being reſolv'd to truſt them, rather than others; and may do it better in caſe of any popular Commotion, againſt which we ought to ſecure our ſelves the beſt we can. His Majeſty does us the Honour to viſit our Colledg often, and is moſt pleas'd when we preſent him ſome new Convert-Scholars, whom he incourages with his gracious Promiſes. I have not Expreſſion ſufficient to let you know with what Devotion his Majeſty communicated the laſt Holy-days; and a

Heretick

Heretick cannot better make his Court to him, than by turning to the Catholick Faith. He desires that all the Religious, of what Order soever they be, make open Profession as he does, not only of the Catholick Religion, but also of their Order; not at all approving that Priests, or Religious should conceal themselves out of Fear; and he has told them, That he would have them wear the Habit of a Religious, and that he will take care to defend them from Affronts. And the People are already accustomed to it; and we begin to celebrate Funerals with the same Ceremony as in *France*, but it is almost a Miracle to see that no body speaks one word against it, no not so much as the Ministers in their Pulpits; in so good order has the King managed these Matters. Many *English* Heretick resort often to our Sermons; and I have often recommended to our Fathers to preach now in the Beginning, as little as they can of the Controversy, because that provokes; but to represent to them the Beauty and Antiquity of the Catholick Religion, that they may be convinc'd, that all that has been said and preach'd to them, and their own Reflections concerning it, have been all Scandal: For I find (as the Apostle says) they must be nourished with Milk, not being able to bear strong Meat. Many have desir'd me to give them some of our Prayers, and even the holy Mass in *English*, which I mean to do, to satisfy the meanest sort, of which the greatest part do not understand *Latin*, but not to take away from the new Converts their Testaments, which is a matter of moment: and that we may not disgust them at the beginning, we must permit them to have them for a time, till they part with them of themselves. I had need of *C. P.*'s Counsel upon this Point; and not in this only, but also in a great many other matters that daily press me: for you may easily believe, that I have often more business than I can well dispatch; and we must work with so much Circumspection and Precaution, that I have often need of your Paternity's wise Counsel. But the Lord and the good Virgin do strengthen me as there is occasion.

The Bishop of *Gent* has not yet declar'd himself openly; the great Obstacle is his Wife, whom he cannot rid himself of. His design being to continue Bishop, and only change Communion, as it is not doubted but the King will permit, and our holy

Father confirm'd: tho I do not see how he can be farther useful to us in the Religion in which he is, because he is suspected, and of no esteem among the Hereticks of the *English* Church: nor do I see that the Example of his Conversion is like to draw many others after him, because he declar'd himself so suddenly. If he had believ'd my Counsel, which was to temporize for some longer time, he would have done better; but it is his Temper, or rather Zeal that hurried him on. There are two other Prelates that will do no less than he; but they hold off alike, to see how they may be serviceable to the Propagation, and produce more Fruits, while they continue undiscover'd.

That which does us most harm with the Lords and great Men, is the apprehension of a Heretick Successor: *For* (as a Lord told me lately) *assure me of a Catholick Successor, and I will assure you, I and my Family will be so too.* To this happy purpose, the Queen's happy Delivery will be of very great moment. Our zealous Catholicks do already lay two to one that it will be a Prince: God does nothing by halves; and even day Masses are said upon this very occasion.

I have gain'd a very great point, in perswading the King to place our Fathers in *Maudlen-Colledg* in *Oxon*; who will be able to tutor the young Scholars in the Roman Catholick Religion. I rely much on Father *Thomas Fairfax*, to whom I have given necessary Instructions how to govern himself with the Heretick People; and to take care in the beginning, that he speak not to them any thing that may terrify. And, as I tell you, a Religious has need here of great Prudence at this time, that the King may hear of no Complaints that may displease him; and therefore we dare not at present, do all we shall be able, and bound to do hereafter, for fear of too much haring the *Mobile*.

I like well that Father *Hales* goes to stay some time at the *Hague incognito*, on pretence of soliciting for a Place, which is not soon to be got there; and I have given him a Letter to some of that Court: Father *Smith* that is there now, by reason of his great Age, not being able to do all he ought and wishes to do, and is also too well known there. And I shall often impart to you what I shall learn from those Quarters: from whence I shall weekly receive something of moment, so

long as the two Courts are in so bad Intelligence together, as at prelent they are. For my part, to speak freely on this Topick to your Reverend Fatherhood, I am of opinion, we should rather endeavour to moderate, than aggravate the Difference between them; tho I know I do not in this matter altogether concur with the Sense of the *French* Ambaſſadour, who conſiders only his Maſter's Intereſt: But we are neceſſitated to take other Meaſures, and ſuch as perhaps may not always agree with the Intereſt of *France* in this matter.

And I think aggravating this Breach at preſent, to be alſo prejudicial to the Catholick Religion it ſelf. The great Deſign we have ſo long aimed at, is applying to the King of *France* to take from the Hereticks all hopes of a Head, or any other Protection, than what they muſt expect from their own King; whereby they finding themſelves expos'd to his Pleaſure, will the more readily ſubſcribe to his Will. But this miſunderſtanding between us, will occaſion an opportunity to the Hereticks to ſet up the Prince of *Orange* for their Chief: And let me aſſure you not to deceive your ſelves, The Religious of *England*, as well as the Presbyterians themſelves, regard the Prince of *Orange* as their *Moſes*, and his Party is already ſo powerful in both theſe Kingdoms, that it will appear terrible to any thinking Perſon, ſhould things come to extremity; as may never happen, if matters are not puſh'd on too far, but managed with Moderation. And I deſire therefore, with great deference to you better Judgment, that this matter might be hinted to his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, as opportunity ſhall ſerve, and am ſenſible it muſt be done with very great caution.

I can tell you nothing at preſent concerning the certainty of calling a Parliament; it requires ſo many things to be conſider'd of, and meaſures to be taken, that his Majeſty ought to be well aſſur'd of the ſucceſs, before he convenes them together. I am not of opinion with many other Catholicks, who ſay, That by calling them the King hazards nothing; for, if they will not anſwer his Ends, he need only prorogue them, as is uſually done: But it is my Opinion, and the Senſe of many others, That his Majeſty hazards much; for if it ſhould unfortunately happen, that they ſhould in their Aſſembly refuſe to comply with his Majeſty's Deſires, it may be

long enough ere he compass his Ends by way of a Parliament, and, perhaps never; and then there rests no Expedient, or other Means but by Violence, to execute the Orders of his secret Council, which must be suppos'd by his Army; who, upon a pretence of Incamping, may be called together with the less Jealousie or Suspicion. So, you may see (most Reverend Father) that we do not want work in these Quarters; and I must be supported by your Prayers, which I beg of you, and from all those of our Society.

His Majesty is so desirous that things may be done in order, and upon a sure Fund, so as to be the more lasting, that he makes great application to the Shires and Corporations, to get such Persons chosen for the Parliament, as may be favourable to his Ends, of which he may be sure, before they come to debate: And the King will make them promise so firmly, and exact such Instruments from them in writing, that they shall not be able to go back, unless they will thereby draw upon themselves his Majesty's utmost Displeasure, and make them feel the weight of his Resentment. And I have here inclos'd some Effects of his Majesty's Endeavours in this matter, which is an Address which the Mayor, Sheriffs and Burgesses of *New-Castle* in the County of *Stafford*, have presented to the King. [See the *Gazette*, where this Corporation, as well as *Gloucester* and *Tewxbury*, and others, in their Addresses, promise to chuse such Members as shall comply with his Majesty's Desires.] If all Towns were in as perfect Obedience as these, we should certainly have a Parliament call'd, which the Catholicks and Nonconformists expect with great Impatience. But since this cannot be said of many of them, the King's secret Council think good to wait for the Queen's Delivery, that they may see a Successor, who may have need of the whole Protection of the *Most Christian King* to support him, and maintain his Rights. And, by the Grace of God, we hope, that that Prince, treading in his Father's steps, may prove a worthy Son of our Society, like his Father, who thinks it no Dishonour to be so call'd.

As to other things (most Reverend Father) our Fathers with me, as well as generally all the Catholicks, with what grief do we hear of the Disunion that arises between his Holi-

Holiness and the *Most Christian King*! How does my Head, in imitation of the Prophet's, become a Spring of Tears to lament night and day the Schism that I foresee coming into the Church! Is is possible that our holy Society should not stand in the Breach, and prevent the Mischiefs that this difference may occasion in the Church? And that no body can reconcile *Levi* and *Judah*, the Priesthood and the Sceptre, the Father and the Son, the eldest Son of the Church with the Vicar of Christ upon Earth? And what a Desolation, and what Advantage to the Hereticks must this occasion? They begin already to bid us convert the Children of the Family, before we begin to convert Strangers. And I must with grief confess, they have but too much reason for what they say; and if there does not come some present Assistance from above, I foresee this Affair will occasion great Prejudices in the *North*. Nor have we any hope that his *British* Majesty will interpose herein openly, he receiving so little Satisfaction from his Holiness in some Demands made by his Ambassadour at *Rome*, which (morally speaking) ought not to have been denied so great a King, who first made this step (which his Predecessors for a long time were not willing to undertake) in sending his Ambassadour of Obedience to *Rome*: And yet for all this our holy Father had not any particular Consideration of this Submission and Filial Obedience: so that I dare not mention this matter but by way of Discourse, daily expecting that of himself he will be pleased to make some Proposal therein. I doubt not (Reverend Father) of your constant Endeavour to accommodate this matter, thereby to take away from the Heretick, especially the *Hugonots of France*, this occasion to laugh and deride us: and we should think the Change much for the worse, if, instead of the *French* King's going to *Geneva*, he should march to *Rome*: What may not all this come to? especially since the Marquess *de Lavardin* has been so passionate in his Discourse to the Cardinal-Chancellor, as to call him Impertinent; and so far to forget his Duty and Reverence toward our Holy Father, the Pope himself, as to say he Doted: as the Hereticks do confidently discourse in these parts. I have caused some Masses of the Holy Ghost to be said, That God would please to inspire the discontented Parties with a Spirit of Peace and Concord. You did acquaint me some time since,

That

That Madam *Mainteron* did take upon her the Title of *Daughter of the Society*; by virtue whereof, you may command her, by virtue of Obedience, to use her Credit and Eloquence with the King, to incline him to an Accommodation in this matter. In the mean time, I hear that at *Rome*, many eminent Persons endeavour the same with his Holiness, who says, He cannot, nor ought not to recede from what he has done; otherwise it were in effect to submit to the Articles made in *France* by the Clergy in 1682, and consequently of too great moment to recant: and therefore Submission ought to come from the Son, and not from the Father. I recommend my self (Reverend Father!) to your Prayers and Blessing, desiring you would continue to assist me with your Salutal Counsels, and rest for ever.

St. *James's*, Feb. 9. *Yours*, &c.

III. *The Answer of the Reverend Father* la Chese, *Confessor to the* Most Christian King, *to a Letter of the Reverend Father* Petre, *Jesuit, and Great Almoner to the King of* England, *upon the Method or Rule he must observe with His Majesty, for the Conversion of His Protestant Subjects.*

Most Reverend Father,

WHen I compare the Method of the *French* Court (which declares against all Heresies) with the Policy of other Princes, who had the same Design in former Ages; I find so great a difference, that all that passes now a days in the King's Council is an impenetrable Mystery; and the Eyes of all *Europe* are opened to see what happens, but cannot discover the Cause.

When

When *Francis* the First, and *Henry* the Second his Son, undertook to ruine the Reformation, they had to struggle with a Party which was but beginning and weak, and destitute of Help; and consequently easier to be overcome.

In the time of *Francis* the Second, and *Charles* the Ninth, a Family was seen advanc'd to the Throne by the Ruine of the Protestants who were for the House of *Bourbon*.

In this last Reign many Massacres happned, and several Millions of Hereticks have been sacrificed, but it answer'd otherways: and his Majesty has shew'd (by the peace and mild ways he uses) that he abhors shedding of Blood; from which you must perswade his *Britannick* Majesty, who naturally is inclin'd to Roughness, and a kind of Boldness, which will make him hazard all, if he does not politickly manage it; as I hinted in my last, when I mentioned my Lord Chancellor.

Most Reverend Father, to satisfy the desire I have to shew you by my Letters the Choice you ought to make of such Persons fit to stir up, I will in few words (since you desire it) inform you of the Genius of the People of our Court, of their Inclinations, and which of them we make use of; that by a Parallel which you will make between them and your *English* Lords, you may learn to know them.

Therefore I shall begin with the Chief: I mean our Great Monarch. It is certain he is naturally good, and loves not to do Evil, unless desired to do it. This being so, I may say, he never would have undertaken the Conversion of his Subjects, without the Clergy of *France*, and without our Societies Correspondence abroad. He is a Prince enlightned; who very well observes, that what we put him upon, is contrary to his Interest, and that nothing is more opposite to his Great Designs, and his Glory; he aiming to be the Terror of all *Europe*. The vast number of Malecontents he has caused in his Kingdom, forces him in time of Peace to keep three times more Forces, than his Ancestors did in the greatest Domestick and Foreign Wars; which cannot be done without a prodigious Expence.

The Peoples Fears also begin to lessen, as to his aspiring to an Universal Monarchy: and they may assure themselves he has left those Thoughts, nothing being more opposite to his

Designs,

Designs, than the Method we enjoyn him. His Candor, Bounty, and Toleration to the Hereticks, would undoubtedly have open'd the Doors of the *Low Countries*, *Palatinate*, and all other States on the *Rhine*, and even of *Switzerland*: whereas things are at present so alter'd, that we see the *Hollanders* free from any fear of danger; the *Switzers* and City of *Geneva*, resolv'd to lose the last drop of their Blood in their Defence; Besides, some Diversion we may expect from the Empire, in case we cannot hinder a Peace with the *Turks*, which ought to hasten his *Brannick* Majesty, while he can be assured of Succors from the most Christian King.

Sir, his Majesty's Brother is always the same; I mean, takes no notice of what passes at Court. It has sometimes happen'd, that the King's Brothers have acted so, as to be noted in the State; but this we may be assur'd will never do any thing to stain the Glory of his Submission and Obedience: And is willing to lend a helping-hand for the Destruction of the Hereticks; which appears by the Instances he makes to his Majesty, who now has promised him to cause his Troops to enter into the *Palatinate* the next Month.

The *Dauphin* is passionately given up to Hunting, and little regards the Conversion of Souls; and it does not seem easy to make him penetrate into Business of Moment; and therefore we do not care to consult him which way, and how the Hereticks ought to be treated. He openly laughs at us, and slights all the Designs, of which the King his Father makes great account. The Dauphiness is extreamly witty, and is, without doubt, uneasy to shew it in other Matters besides Complements of Conversation. She has given me a Letter for the Queen of *England*; wherein after her expression of the part she bears of the News of her Majesty's being with Child, she gives her several Advices about the Conversion of her Subjects.

Most Reverend Father, She is undoubtedly born a great Enemy to the Protestants, and has promoted all she could with his Majesty, in all that has been done, to hasten their Ruin; especially having been bred in a Court of our Society, and of a House whose hatred against the Protestant Religion is Hereditary, because she has been raised up by the Ruin of the *German* Protestant Princes, especially that of the *Palatinate*. But

the

the King having caused her to come to make Heirs to the Crown, she answers expectation to the utmost.

Monsieur *Louvois* is a Man who very much observes his Duty, which he performs to admiration; and to whom we must acknowledg *France* owes part of the Glory it has hitherto gained, both in regard of its Conquests, as also the Conversion of Hereticks; to which latter I may say, he has contributed as much as the King: he has already shewed himself Fierce, Wrathful, and Hardhearted in his Actions towards them; though he is not naturally inclin'd to Cruelty, nor to harrass the People. His Brother, the Arch-bishop of *Rheims*, has Ways which do not much differ from those of his Soul; and all the difference I find between them is, That the Arch-bishop loves his own Glory, as much as Monsieur *de Louvois* loves that of his Majesty. He is his own Idol; and give him but Incense, and you may obtain any thing. Honour is welcome to him, let it come which way it will. The least Thing provokes this Prelate; and he will not yield any thing derogatory to his Paternity. He will seem Learned; he will seem a great *Theologian*, and will seem to be a good Bishop, and to have a great care of his Dioceſs; and would heretofore seem a great Preacher. I have hinted in my last, the Reasons why I cannot altogether like him; which are needless to repeat.

The Arch-bishop of *Paris* is always the same, I mean, a gallant Man; whose present Conversation is charming, and loves his Pleasures, but cannot bear any thing that grieves or gives trouble, though he is always a great Enemy of the *Jansenists*, which he lately intimated to Cardinal *Camus*. He is always with me in the Council of Conscience, and agrees very well with our Society, laying mostly to Heart the Conversion of the Protestants of the three Kingdoms. He also makes very good Observations and Designs, to give some Advice to your Reverence, which I shall convey to you. I do sometimes impart to him what you write to me.

My Lord *Kingston* has embrac'd our good Party: I was present when he Abjur'd in the Church of St. *Denis*; I will give you the Circumstances some other time.

You promised to send me the Names of all Heretick Officers who are in his Majesty's Troops; that much imports me, and

You ſhall not want good Catholick Officers to fill up their places. I have drawn a Liſt of them who are to paſs into *England*, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty approves thereof: Pray obſerve what I hinted to you in my laſt, on the Subject of the Viſits, which our Fathers muſt give to the Chief Lords, Members of the next Parliament; thoſe Reverend Fathers who are to perform that Duty, muſt be middle-aged, with a lively Countenance, and fit to perſwade. I alſo adviſed you in ſome of my other Letters, how the Biſhop of *Oxford* ought to behave himſelf, by writing inceſſantly, and to inſinuate into the People the putting down the *Teſt*; and at the ſame time calm the Storm, which the Letter of Pentionary *Fagel* has raiſed. And his Majeſty muſt continue to make vigorous Prohibitions to all Bookſellers in *London*, not to print any Anſwers; as well to put a ſtop to the Inſolency of Heretick Authors, as alſo to hinder the People from reading them.

In ſhort, you intimate to me, That his Majeſty will follow our Advice: It's the quickeſt way, and I cannot find a better, or fitter, to diſpoſſeſs his Subjects from ſuch Impreſſions as they have received. His Majeſty muſt alſo, by the ſame Declaration, profeſs in Conſcience, that (if complied with) he will not only keep his Word, to maintain and protect the Church of *England*; but will alſo confirm his Promiſes by ſuch Laws, as the Proteſtants ſhall be contented with. This is the true Politick way; for by his granting all, they cannot but conſent to ſomething.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has with great ſucceſs experienced this Maxim: And though he had not to ſtruggle with Penal Laws and Teſts, yet he found it convenient to make large Promiſes, by many Declarations; for, ſince we muſt diſſemble, you muſt endeavour all you can to perſwade the King it is the only Method to effect his Deſign.

I did alſo in my laſt, give you a hint of its Importance, as well as the ways you muſt take to inſinuate your ſelves dexterouſly with the King, to gain his good Will.

I know not whether you have obſerved what paſſed in *England* ſome Years ſince; I will recite it, becauſe Examples inſtruct much.

One

One of our Aſſiſting Fathers of that Kingdom, (which was Father *Parſons*) having written a Book againſt the Succeſſion of the King of *Scots* to the Realm of *England*. Father *Creighton*, who was alſo of our Society, and upheld by many of our Party, defended the Cauſe of that King, in a Book Intituled, *The Reaſons of the King of Scots, againſt the Book of Father Parſons*: And though they ſeem'd divided, yet they underſtood one another very well; this being practiſed by order of our General, to the end, that if the Houſe of *Scotland* were Excluded, they might ſhew him who had the Government, the Book of Father *Parſons*; and on the other Hand, if the King happened to be reſtored to the Throne, they might obtain his good Will, by ſhewing him the Works of Father *Chreighton*: So that which way ſoever the Medal turn'd, it ſtill prov'd to the advantage of our Society.

Not to digreſs from our Subject, I muſt deſire you to read the Engliſh Book of Father *Parſons*, Intituled, *The Reform of England*; where, after his blaming of Cardinal *Pool*, and made ſome obſervations of Faults in the Council of *Trent*, he finally concludes, That ſuppoſe *England* ſhould return (as we hope) to the Catholick Faith in this Reign, he would reduce it to the State of the Primitive Church: And to that end all the Eccleſiaſtical Revenue ought to be uſed in common, and the Management thereof committed to the care of Seven Wiſe Men, drawn out of our Society, to be diſpoſed of by them as they ſhould think fit. Moreover, he would have all the Religious Orders forbidden on Religious Penalties, not to return into the Three Kingdoms, without leave of thoſe Seven Wiſe Men; to the end it might be granted only to ſuch as live on Alms. Theſe Reflections ſeem to me very judicious, and very ſuitable to the preſent State of *England*.

The ſame Father *Parſons* adds, That when *England* is reduced to the True Faith, the Pope muſt not expect, at leaſt for Five Years, to reap any benefit of the Eccleſiaſtical Revenue; but muſt leave the whole in the hands of thoſe Seven Wiſe Men, who will manage the ſame to the Benefit and Advancement of the Church.

The Court goes this day for *Marli*, to take the Divertiſements which are there prepared: I hope to accompany the

King, and will entertain him about all Buſineſs; and accordingly as he likes what you hint to me in your Letter, I ſhall give you notice.

I have acquainted him with his *Britannick* Majeſty's Deſign of building a Citadel near *Whitehal*; Monſieur *Vauban*, our Engineer, was preſent: After ſome Diſcourſe on the Importance of the Subject, his Majeſty told Monſieur *Vauban*, that he thought it convenient he ſhould make a Model of the Deſign, and that he ſhould on purpoſe go over into *England* to ſee the Ground.

I have done all I could to ſuſpend the Deſigns of our Great Monarch, who is always angry againſt the Holy Father; both Parties are ſtubborn: the King's natural Inclination is, to have all yield to him; and the Pope's Reſolution is unalterable.

All our Fathers moſt humbly ſalute your Reverence. Father *Reine Ville* acts wonderfully about *Niſmes* amongſt the New Converts, who ſtill meet, notwithſtanding the Danger they expoſe themſelves to.

I daily expect News from the Frontiers of the Empire, which I ſhall impart to your Reverence, and am with the greateſt Reſpect,

Paris, *March* 7. 1688.

Yours, &c.

Popiſh

Popiſh Treaties not to be rely'd on: In a Letter from a Gentleman at York, *to his Friend in the Prince of* ORANGE's *Camp. Addreſſed to all Members of the next Parliament.*

THE Credulity and Superſtition of Mankind hath given great Opportunities and Advantages to cunning *Knaves* to ſpread their Nets, and lay their Traps in order to catch eaſie and unwary Creatures; theſe being led on by Ignorance or Stupidity, they by Pride or Ambition, or elſe a Vile and Mercenary Principle; therefore ſeeing we are in this State of Corruption, bred up to believe Contradictions and Impoſſibilities, led by the Noſe with every State *Mountebank*, and *Monkiſh Jugler*, moved like *Puppets* by Strings and Wires; it ſeems high time to vindicate Human Nature, and to free her from theſe Shakles laid upon her in the very Cradle; for *Man* (who ought to be a Free and Rational *Animal*) in his preſent State is only an *Engine* and *Machine*, contriv'd for the Vanity and Luxury of *Prieſts* and *Tyrants*, who claim to themſelves, and ſeem to monopolize the Divine *Stamp*; tho we are all made of the ſame Materials, by the ſame Tools, and in the ſame Mould, equal by Nature, met together and link'd in Societies by mutual Contracts, p'ac'd by turns one above another, and entruſted for ſome time with the Power of executing our own Laws, and all by general conſent for the Publick Good of the whole *Community*; this is the genuine Shape and Figure of Primitive and Sound Government, not diſtemper'd and fatally infected with the monſtruous *Excreſcences* of Arbitrary *Power* in one ſing'e *Member* above all the Laws of the *whole*; *Infallibility*, Divine *Right*, &c. ſtarted by *Knaves* and *Sycophants*, believ'd by *Fools*, who ſcarce ever heard of the *Greek* and *Roman* Hiſtories, and never read their own. I ſhall therefore give ſome Examp'es (out of an infinite number) of People ruin'd and utterly deſtroy'd by their

their eaſie Credulity, and good Nature, matter of Fact being a ſtronger Proof, and better Rule to ſteer Mankind, than the empty Notions of the *Schools*, invented only to perplex and confound our Ratiocination, leſt it ſhould diſcover the naked Truth of things. The preſent Letter will confine it ſelf only to Publick Promiſes, Oaths, and Solemn Contracts, ſcandalouſly violated by the *Roman Catholicks*, not with *Heathens* and *Hereticks* only, but amongſt themſelves: We will begin with the more remote Countries.

The *Spaniards* and *Portugueſes* have acted ſo treacherouſly with the *Africans*, and the Natives of both *Indies*, that the Cruelty of the Hiſtory would be incredible, if it was not related by their own Hiſtorians; their Leagues and Treaties (the moſt ſacred Bonds under Heaven) were ſoon neglected, and the Spirit of their Religion broke all before it; how many Millions of thoſe innocent Creatures were murder'd in cold Blood, and for Paſtime ſake, with all the variety of Torments that the Devil could inſpire into them; how ſoon were the vaſt Regions of *Mexico*, New *Spain*, *Peru*, *Hiſpaniola*, *Braſeel*, &c. depopulated, above twenty Millions of the poor harmleſs Inhabitants being put to death in full Peace, and they the beſt natur'd People in the World, and very ingenious; tho they may ſeem Savages to a ſort of Men, who think all *Barbarians* that differ from them in Habits, Manners, Cuſtoms, Diet, Religion, Language, *&c.* not conſidering that all wiſe Nature hath contriv'd a different Scene of things for various Climates; Nay, ſuch is the Inhumanity of theſe *Catholick* Nations here at home, that they will frequently bring Strangers (ſettled amongſt them by the Laws of Commerce) and their own fellow-Subjects into the *Inquiſition*, eſpecially if they are Rich, upon a pretence of ſome Heretical Opinion, tho they themſelves at firſt protect and licenſe the Opinion; as in the caſe of *Molino*, whoſe Book had receiv'd an *Imprimatur* from moſt of the *Inquiſitors* of *Spain* and *Italy*, and even from the Infallible *Head* of the Church, yet afterwards it was burnt, and he himſelf together with many of his Followers miſerably tortur'd; the *Pope* ſcarce eſcaping the Puniſhment. The Generous *Marſhal Schomberg* (driven out of *France* for his great ſervices) who had won many Battels for the *Portugueſes*, and ſav'd their Country, could not be ſuffer'd to end his Old

Age

Age amongſt them, but was forc'd in the midſt of Winter to commit himſelf to the Sea, and fly to an inhoſpitable Shoar.

The preſent *French King* renounced all his Pretences on *Flanders*, concluded the *Pyrenean* Treaty, and ſwore at the Altar not to meddle with that Country; but how well he obſerv'd that Sacred Covenant, *Baron D'Iſola* will beſt inform you in his *Bouclier d'Etat*, for which he was thought to be poiſon'd. Neither hath the *French Monarch* been contented to break all Faith and Meaſures with the *Spaniard*, but he hath gone about to deceive and ruine the *Pope*, *Emperour*, and all the *Princes* and *Electors* of the Empire, the Prince of *Orange*, Duke of *Lorrain*, the *Switzers*, the *Dutch*, and the *Engliſh*, and not only theſe his Neighbours and Allies, but his own Proteſtant Subjects, who had all the Security that Solemn *Edicts*, *Oaths* and *Promiſes* could afford them, beſides many other Obligations upon the Crown for bringing the King to the Throne; yet all of a ſudden they found themſelves oppreſs'd and deſtroy'd by his Apoſtolical *Dragoons*, their Temples razed, their Wives and Children taken away, their Goods and Eſtates confiſcated, themſelves caſt into Priſons, ſent to the Gallies, and often ſhot at like Binds: His ſeiſing of *Lorrain*, *Franche Compte*, *Alſace*, *Strasburgh*, *Luxemburgh*, the Principality of *Orange*, the County of *Avignon*, *Philipsbourg*, the whole *Palatinate*, the Electorates of *Mentz*, *Treves*, and *Cologn*, his building of Cittadels in the *Empire* and in *Italy*, &c. are ſo contradictory to National Agreements, and Publick Treaties, that ſcarce a *Jeſuit* or a *French-man* can have Impudence enough to defend them; a *Bandito*, a *Pyrate*, or a *Pick-pocket* would be aſham'd of ſuch Actions; and an ordinary Man would be hang'd for a Crime a Million times leſs. His ſeiſing upon *Hudſon's* Bay, and leading the *Engliſh* into Slavery; the *French* Treachery in the Engagement at Sea between us and the *Dutch*, their frequent ſeizing of our Ships, are light things, not worthy our Reſentment, being under the Conduct of a *Monſieur* whom the World ſo juſtly vilifies and deſpiſes.

The *Emperour* can have no good Pretence to condemn the King of *France*, or any other *Catholick* Prince for breach of Common Faith and Honeſty, ſince he himſelf hath plaid the ſame Game with his Proteſtant Subjects, inviting ſome of the

Chief.

Chief of the *Hungarian* Nobility to *Vienna*, under the colour of Treaty and Friendſhip, and then cutting off their Heads, ſeizing their Eſtates and Properties, deſtroying their Paſtors and Churches, and extirpating the whole Reform'd Religion, after he had promis'd and ſtipulated to protect and give them the Liberty of their Conſciences. The *Pariſian Maſſacres* were carried on and executed under a Mask of Friendſhip, all the principal *Proteſtants* of *France* being invited to the Healing-Marriage, to revel and careſs, were barbarouſly butcher'd in their Beds at the Toll of a Bell, when they dream'd they ſlept ſecurely. The *Iriſh Maſſacre* of above 200000 Proteſtants was no leſs treacherous, it was a Copy of the *Spaniſh* Cruelty in the Weſt *Indies*, to whom the *Iriſh* are compar'd by Hiſtorians for their Idleneſs and Inhumanity, tho not for their Wit.

The Perſecutions of the Proteſtants in the Vallies of *Piedmont*, are another inſtance of Popiſh Immanity and Baſeneſs; they were under the common ſhelter of publick Pactions and Treaties, and had been ſolemnly own'd by the *Dukes* of *Savoy*, to be the moſt Loyal and the moſt Couragious of their Subjects. The preſent *Duke*, who undertook this laſt Perſecution, was not content to deſtroy them with his own Troops, but call'd in the *French* to aſſiſt at the Comedy, to ſhoot them off the Rocks, to hunt them over the *Alps*, and to ſell the ſtrongeſt of them to the Gallies, that the very *Turkiſh* Slaves themſelves might deride and inſult over them. *Catholicks*, who have not Power or Opportunity to execute the ſame things, ſeem to condemn the Conduct in Publick, but ſing *Te Deum* in Private, and as ſoon as ever they have got a ſufficient Force, commit the like Barbarities, ſo eſſential to their Religion, that all the Inſtinct of Nature cannot ſeparate them. The Holy Father at *Rome* (tho he ſets up for a moderate and merciful *Pontificate*) order'd *Te Deum* to be ſung up and down, for the extirpation of Hereſy out of *France* and *Piedmont*; and our Engliſh Catholicks have given us (as their Army and Intereſt encreas'd) ſeveral Proofs how well they can juggle and diſguiſe themſelves; ſetting up Courts of Inquiſition, turning Proteſtants out of all Employs, and even out of their Freeholds, diſpenſing with Laws, Raviſhing Charters, packing Corporations, *&c.* and all under a notion of Liberty or a Divine Right;

Right; they with their Accomplices defended illegal Declarations, and set up an Authority above all our Laws, under the Cloak of a sham Liberty of Conscience, racking at the very same time the Consciences of the *Church-of-England* men, and undermining the Foundation of our State. If Mr. *Pru* and his Disciples had condemn'd the unlawfulness of the Declarations and the Dispensing Power, when they wrote so fast for Liberty of Conscience, they had then shew'd a generous Zeal for a just Freedom in Matters of Religion, and at the same time a due Veneration to the *Legislative* Power (*King, Lords*, and *Commons*) but the secret of the *Machine*, was to maintain and erect a Prerogative above all Acts of Parliament, and consequently to introduce upon that bottom *Tyranny* and *Popery*; yet, notwithstanding all this uncontrolable Power, and shew of Grandeur, an Easterly Wind, and a Fleet of Fly-Boats, would cancel and undo all again. Our *Monkish* Historians relate of King *John*, that being in some distress, he sent Sir *Tho. Hardington*, and Sir *Ralph Fitz-Nicholas*, Ambassadours to *Miramumolin*, the great Emperor of *Morocco*, with offers of his Kingdom to him, upon Condition he would come and aid him, and that if he prevail'd, he would himself turn *Mahometan* and renounce *Popery*.

I will not insist upon the Violations of Laws and Treaties in the *Low Countries*, or the *Spanish* Tyranny over them, because the *Spaniards* have got so much by that Persecution and Cruelty, that they might be tempted to practise the like again; for by forcing the *Netherlanders* to take up Arms for their Defence, and by necessitating Queen *Elizabeth* to assist and preserve them, they have set up a Free and Glorious State (as they themselves have call'd them in some Treaties) that hath preserv'd the languishing Monarchy of *Spain*, and the Liberty of *Christendom*.

The base and cowardly *Massacre* of that great Hero *William* Prince of *Orange*, of the Renowned Admiral *Coligny*, and the Prince of *Conde*; the many Bloody Conspiracies for the Extirpation of the whole Race of the House of *Orange*; the Murders of *Henry* the Second, and *Henry* the Fourth, are all Records and everlasting Monuments of Popish Barbarity; what incredible Effusions of Blood hath been occasion'd by the frequent Revolts of the Popes against the Emperors, by the

Image-Worship and the Holy Wars? What Treachery in the *Bohemian* Transactions and Treaties? What Inhumanity in burning *Jerome* of *Prague*, and *John Hus*? when they had the Emperor's Pass, and all other publick Securities from the Council it self, that put to Death those two good Men.

The Reign of Queen *Mary* is another Scene of the Infidility and Treachery of the Church of *Rome*; what Oaths did she take? What Promises and Protestations did she make to the *Suffolk* Men who had set the Crown upon her Head, and yet they were the first that felt the strokes of Persecution from *Her*? Read her History in *Fox's Martyrs*, and Dr. *Burnet's* History of the Reformation.

The many Conspiracies to destroy Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, the *Gunpowder-Plot*, the Counsels carried on in Popish Countries to take off King *Charles* the First, and the many late Popish Plots are a continued Series and Thred, carried on by the Church of *Rome*, to break through all Laws both of God and Man, to erect an Universal Monarchy of *Priest-Craft*, and to bring the whole World under their Yoke. The *Swedes* have taken an effectual and commendable way to keep Popish *Priests* and *Jesuits*, (those *Bonefires* and Disturbers of Societies, the declared Enemies to the Welfare of Mankind) out of their Countries by Gelding them, and consequently rendring them incapable of Sacerdotal Functions; tho the *Priests* have found out a *Salvo*, and will say Mass and Confess, if they can procure their *Testicles* again, and carry them in their Pockets, either preserv'd or in Powder: In *Æthiopia*, *China*, and *Japan*, the Romish Priests have been so intollerably turbulent, and such extravagant Incendiaries, that they have been often banished and put to Death; so that now they disguise themselves all over the Eastern Nations, under the Names and Characters of *Mathematicians*, *Merchants*, *Physicians*, &c. and dare not own their Mission to propagate a Faith which is grown ridiculous all over *Asia*.

The long and dreadful Civil Wars of *France*, the many *Massacres* and *Persecutions*, and lastly, the Siege of *Rochel*, are living Instances how far we may rely upon Engagements and Laws, both as to the taking of that *Bulwark*, and the promised Relief from hence. The *Protestant* Defenders of it, refusing to rely any longer upon Paper Edicts, and the Word of

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a Most *Christian King*, had this *City* granted them as a Cautionary Town for their Security; for before they had always been delnded out of their Advantages by fair Promises, insignificant Treaties, and the Word of a King; yet *Lewis* the 13*th* following the vitious Examples of Treacherous Princes, fell upon this Glorious *City*, which, upon the account of their Laws and Privileges, made a Resistance and brave Defence, (having never heard of Passive Obedience amongst their Pastors) thinking it more lawful to defend their Rights, than it was for *Lewis* to invade them.

As for the late and present *Reign* here in *England*, they are too nice and tender Things for me to touch; whether the *Transactions* of them are consistent with the *Coronation Oaths*, the many *Declarations*, *Protestations*, publick and solemn Promises, I am no fit Judg; they are more proper for the Gravity of an Historian, or the Authority of a Parliament to handle, than for a private Gentleman in a Letter to his Friend. The Bishops Papers, and the Prince of *Orange*'s Declarations, are the best *Memoires* of them; but they only begin where the two parts of the History of the growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government left off, and how far we may trust to Catholick Stipulations, Oaths and Treaties, the Facts of past and the present Age are the best *Criterions* and Rules to guide and determine us; for what happens every day, will in all probability happen to morrow, the same Causes always produce the same Effects; and the Church of *Rome* is still the same Church it was an hundred Years ago, that is, a Mass of Treachery, Barbariety, Perjury, and the highest Superstition; a *Machine*, without any Principle or setled Law of Motion, not to be mov'd or stop'd with the weights of any private or publick Obligations; a Monster that destroys all that is Sacred both in Heaven and Earth, so Ravenous that it is never content, unless it gets the whole World into its Claws, and tears all to pieces in order to Salvation; a *Protem*, that turns it self into all shapes; a *Chamaleon*, that puts on all Colours according to its present circumstances, this day an *Angel* of Light, to morrow a *Beelzebub*. Amongst all the *Courts* of *Christendom* where I have conversed, that of *Holland* is the freest from Tricks and Falsehood; and, tho I am naturally jealous and suspicious of the Conduct of Princes, yet I could never discover the least Knavery within

those Walls, it appear'd to me another *Athens* of Philosophers, and the only Seat of Justice and Vertue now left in the World. As for the Character of the Prince of *Orange*, it is so faithfully drawn by Sir *William Temple*, Doctor *Burnet*, and in a half sheet lately printed, that I, who am so averse from Flattery, that I can scarce speak a good word of any Body, or think one good thought of my self, will not write any further Panegerick upon his Highness, only that he is a very Honest Man, a Great Souldier, and a Wise Prince, upon whose Word the World may safely rely.

A late Pamphleteer reviles the Prince, with breaking his Oath when he took the Stat-holder'sOffice upon him; not considering that the Oath was impos'd upon his Highness in his Minority by a French Faction, then jealous of the aspiring and true Grandeur of his Young Soul; that the States themselves (to whom the Obligation was made) freed his Highness from the Bond; and that the Necessity of Affairs, and the Importunities of the People forced that Dignity upon him, which his Ancestors had enjoy'd, and he so well deserv'd, that he sav'd the sinking Common-wealth, (their Provinces being almost all Surpriz'd and Enslav'd by the French) compared to the gasping State of *Rome* after the loss at *Canne*; His Highness was no more puft up with this Success, than he had been daunted with Hardships and Misfortunes; always the same *Hero*, Just, Serene, and Unchang'd under all Events, an Argument of the vastness of his Mind; whereas on the contrary, Mutability (sometimes Tyrant, sometimes Father of a Country, sometimes Huffing, other times Sneaking) is often-times a Symptom of a Mean and Cowardly Soul, vile and dissolute, born for Rapine and Destruction.

As for the Princess, she may without any flattery be stiled the Honour and Glory of her Sex; the most Knowing, the most Vertuous, the Fairest, and yet the best Natur'd Princess in the World; belov'd and admir'd by her Enemies, never seen in any Passion, always under a peculicr sweetness of Temper, extreamly moderate in her Pleasures, taking delight in Working and Study; humble and affable in her Conversation, very pertinent in all Questions, charitable to all Protestants, and frequenting their Churches. The Prince is often seen with her at the Prayers of the Church of *England*, and she with the

Prince

Prince at the Devotion of his Church. She dispences with the use of the Surplice, bowing to the Altar, and the Name of Jesus, out of Compliance to a Country that adores her, being more intent upon the Intrinsick and Substantial Parts of Religion, Prayer and Good Works. She speaks several Languages even to Perfection; entirely obedient to the Prince, and he extreamly dear to her. In a word, She is a Princess of many extraordinary Vertues and Excellencies, without any appearance of Vanity, or the least mixture of Vice; and upon whose Promise the World may safely depend. As for the many Plots and Conspiracies against this Royal Couple, a short time may bring them all to light, and faithful Historians publish them to the World.

Lastly, We may observe that whereas it hath been the Maxim of several Kings, both at home and abroad of late Years, to contend and outvie each other in preying upon and destroying not only their Neighbours, but their own Protestant Subjects, by all methods of perfidiousness and cruelty; the only way to establish Tyranny, and to enslave the natural Freedom of Mankind, being to introduce a general Ignorance, Superstition, and Idolatry; for if once People can be perswaded, that Statues and Idols are Divinities and adorable, and that a Wafer is the Infinite God, after two or three ridiculous words, utter'd by a vile Impostor and impudent Cheat, then they may easily be brought to submit their Necks to all the Yokes that a Tyrant and a Priest can invent and put upon them; for if once they part with their Reason, their Liberty will soon follow; as we behold every day in the miserable enslav'd Countries where Popery domineers.

On the contrary, it hath always been the steady and immutable Principle of the House of *Orange* to rescue *Europe* from its Oppressours, and to resettle Governments upon the Primitive and Immortal Foundation of *Liberty* and *Property*; a Glorious Maxim, taken from the Old *Roman Common-wealth*, that Fought and Conquer'd so many Nations, only to set them Free, to Restore them wholsome Laws, their Natural and Civil Liberties; a Design so Generous, and every way Great, that the *East* groaning under the Fetters and Oppressions of their Tyrants, flew in to the *Roman Eagles* for Shelter and Protection, under whose Wings the several Nations liv'd

Free.

Free, Safe and Happy, till Traitours and Usurpers began to break in upon the Sacred Laws of that vertuous *Constitution*, and to keep up Armies to defend that by Blood and Rapine, which *Justice* would have thrown in their Face, and punished them as they deserved; the Preservation and Welfare of the *People* being in all Ages call'd the Supreme *Law*, to which all the rest ought to tend.

From the foregoing Relation of matter of Fact, it appears most plain, that the *Roman Catholicks* are not to be ty'd by Laws, Treaties, Promises, Oaths, or any other bonds of Humane Society; the sad experience of this and other *Kingdoms*, declares to all Mankind the invalidity and insignificancy of all *Contracts* and *Agreements* with the *Papists*, who notwithstanding all their Solemn *Covenants* with *Heretics*, do watch for all Advantages and Opportunities to destroy them, being commanded thereunto by their *Councils* and the principles of their *Church*, and instigated by their *Priests*.

The History of the several Wars of the *Barons of England* in the Reigns of King *John*, *Henry* the Third, *Edward* the Second, and *Richard* the Second, in Defence of their Liberties, and for redressing the many Grievances (under which the Kingdom groan'd) is a full representation of the Infidelity and Treachery of those Kings, and of the invalidity of Treaties with them; how many Grants, Amendments, and full Promises had they from those Princes, and yet afterwards how many Ambuscades, and Snares were laid to destroy those glorious *Patriots* of *Liberty*; what Violations of Compacts and Agreements, and what havock was made upon all Advantages and Opportunities, that those false Kings could take. Read their Histories in our several *Chronicles*.

FINIS.